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GB 2408278 A GB 2367842 A

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(54) Abstract Title: Method for expanding a tubular

(57) A method of radially expanding and plastically deforming a wellbore casing 10 positioned within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation, comprising: positioning an outer tubular sleeve and an inner tubular sleeve 116 comprising an expansion cone 122 within the borehole, wherein the inner tubular sleeve 116 is movably coupled to and at least partially housed within the outer tubular sleeve; injecting a fluidic material into the inner and outer tubular sleeves; coupling the outer tubular sleeve to the wellbore casing; and extending the inner tubular sleeve out of the outer tubular sleeve into the wellbore casing to radially expand and plastically deform a portion of the wellbore casing using the expansion cone 122.

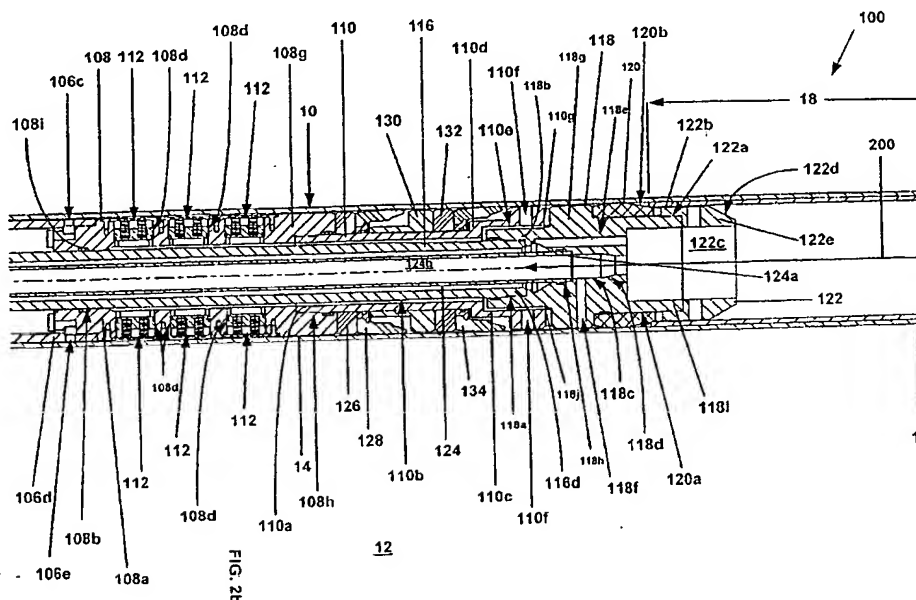


FIG. 2b

GB 2418942 A continuation

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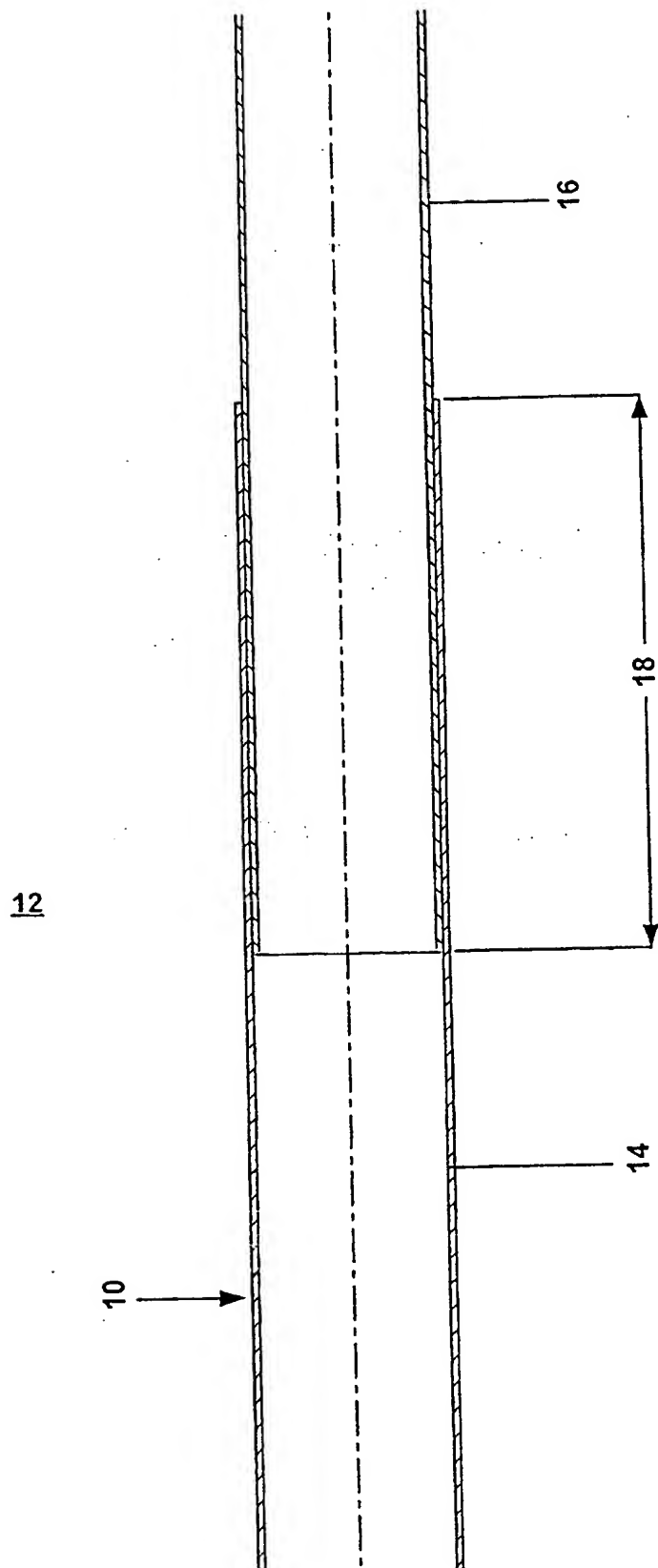


FIG. 1

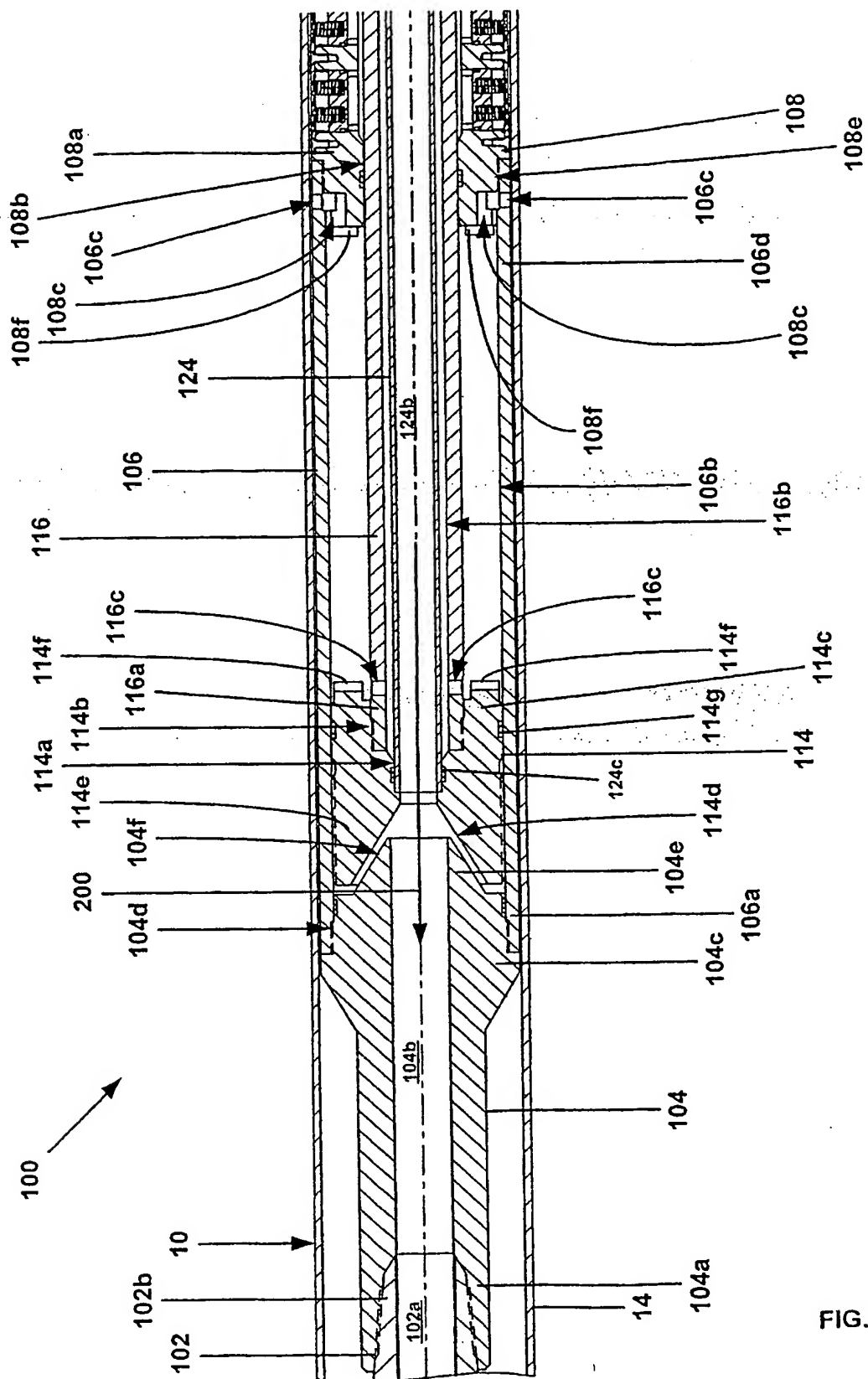


FIG. 2a

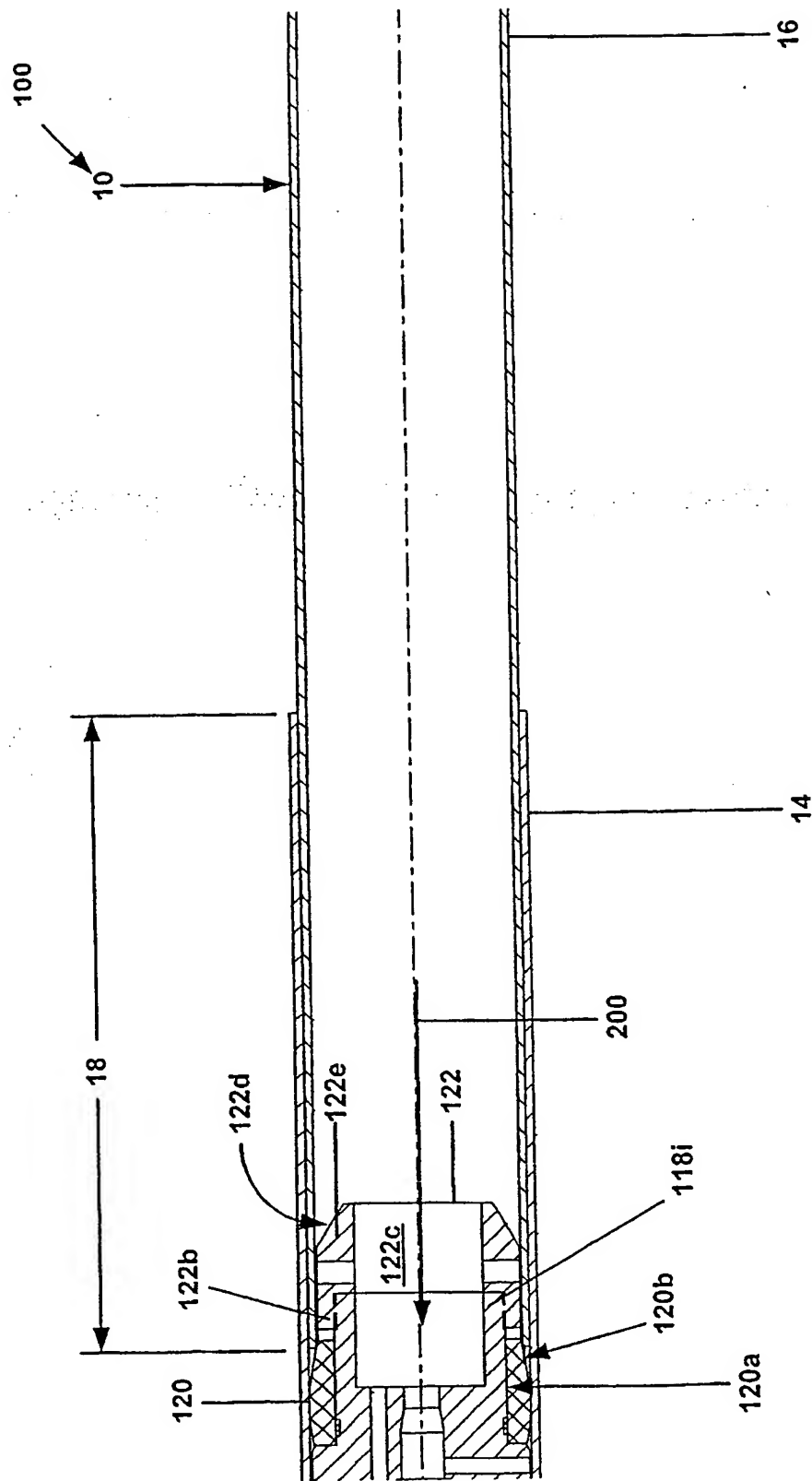


FIG. 2c

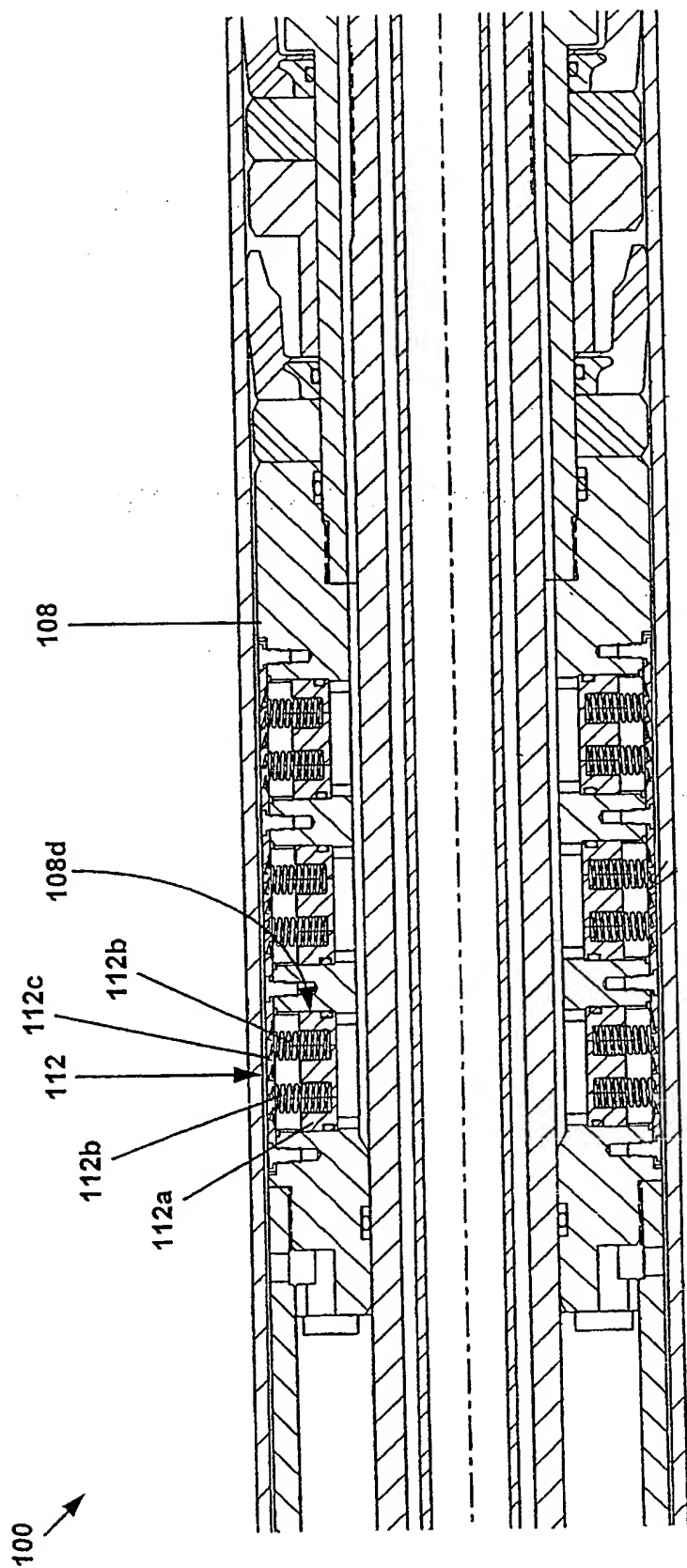


FIG. 2d

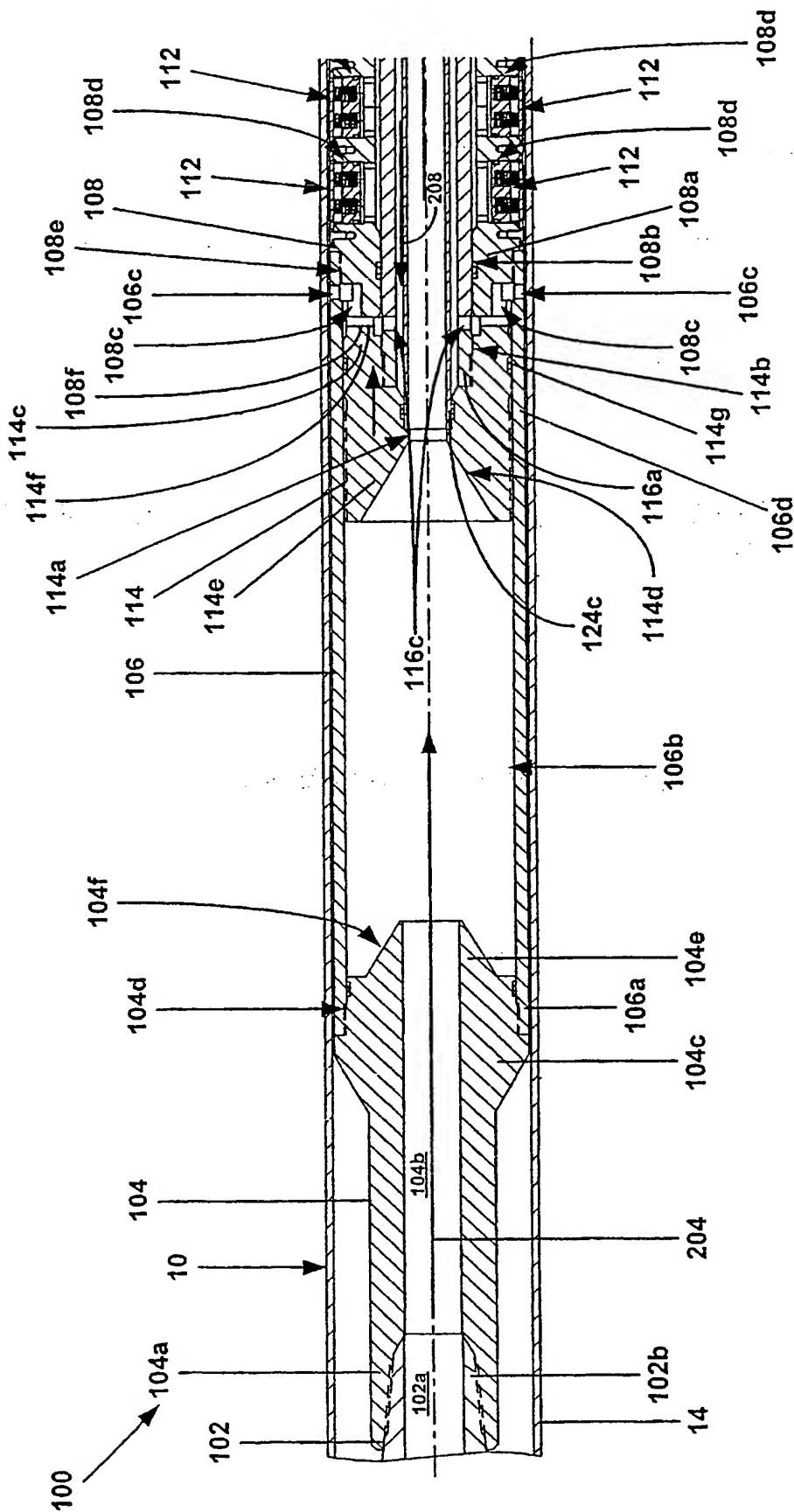
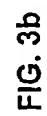
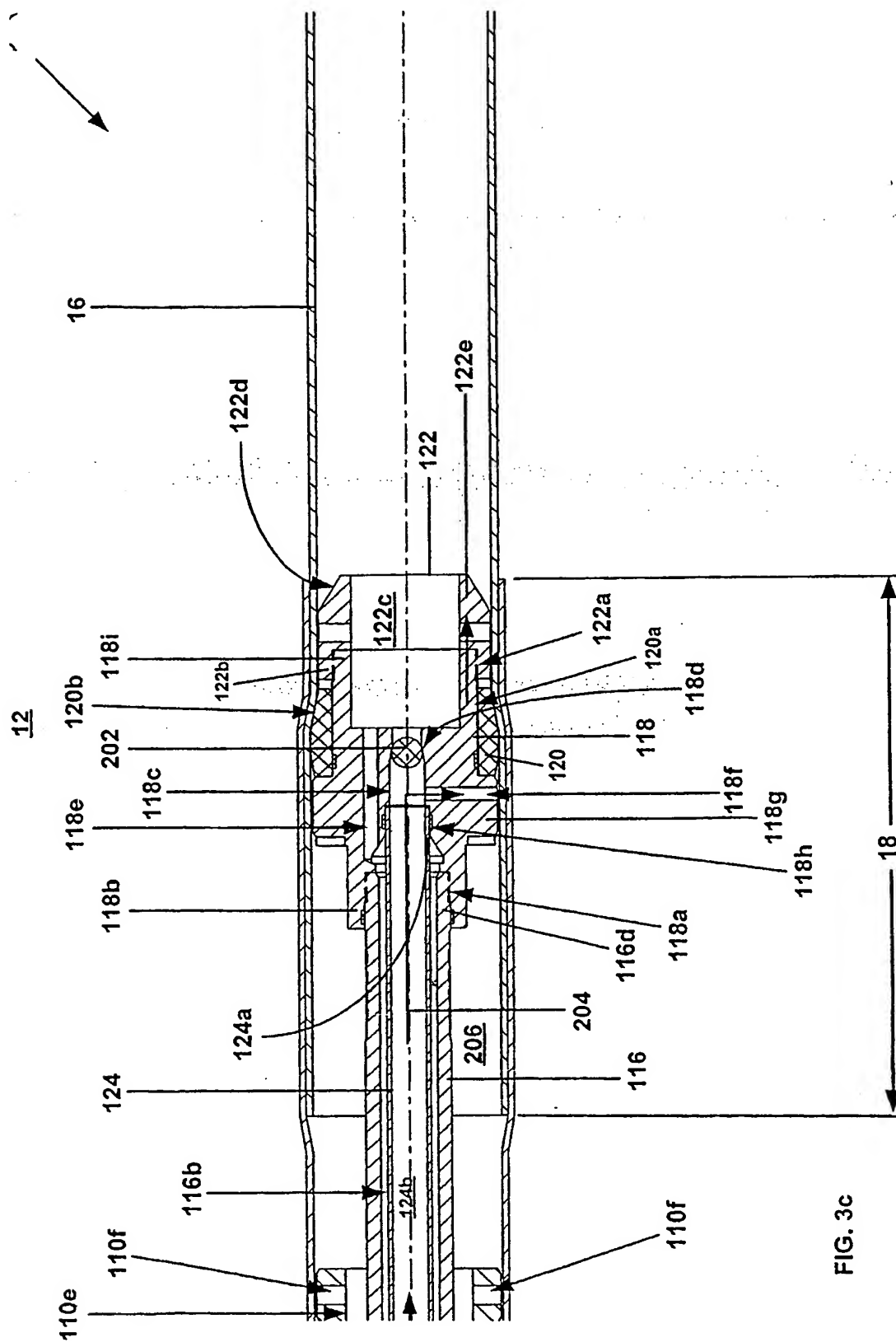


FIG. 3a





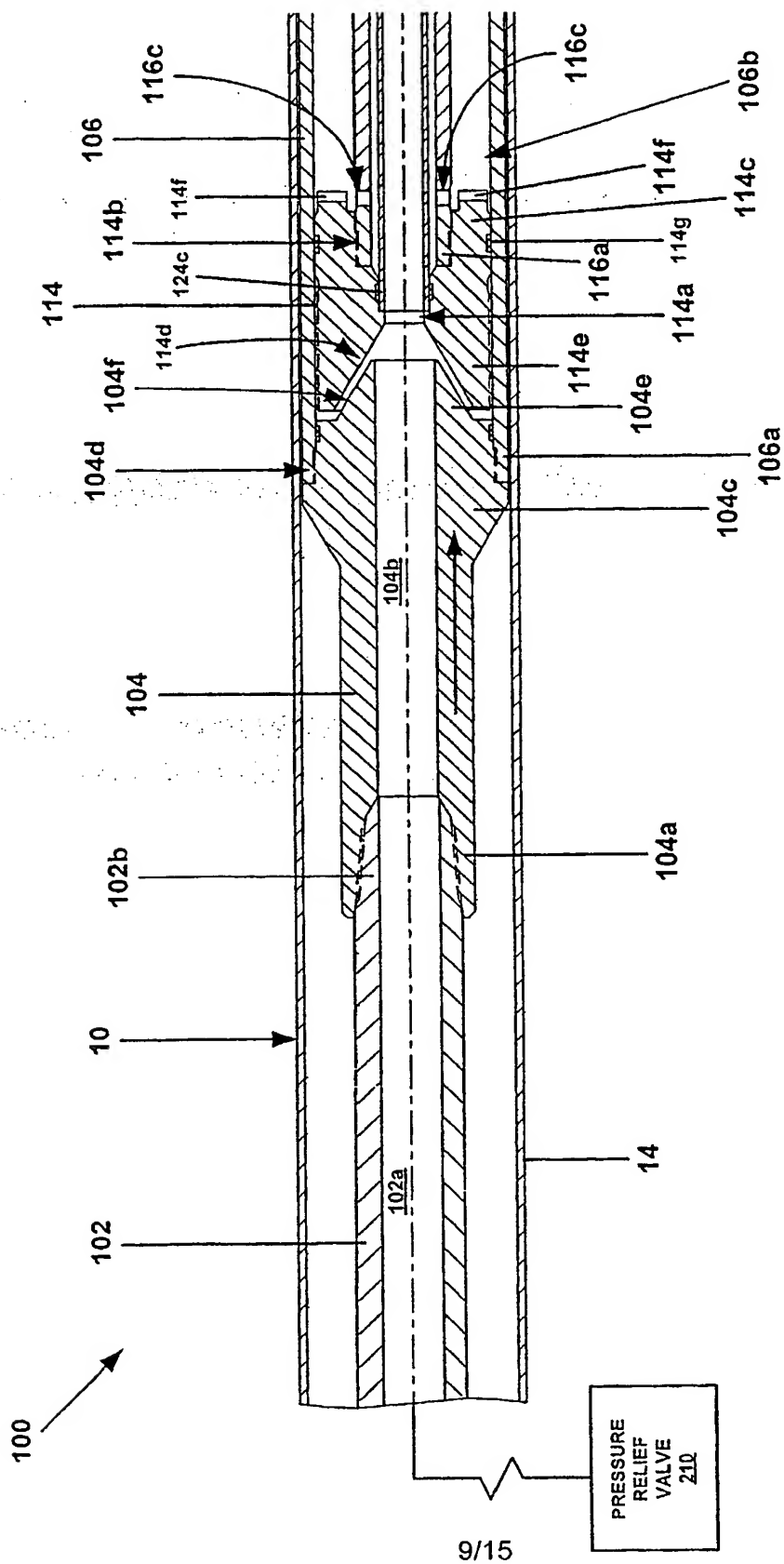


FIG. 4a

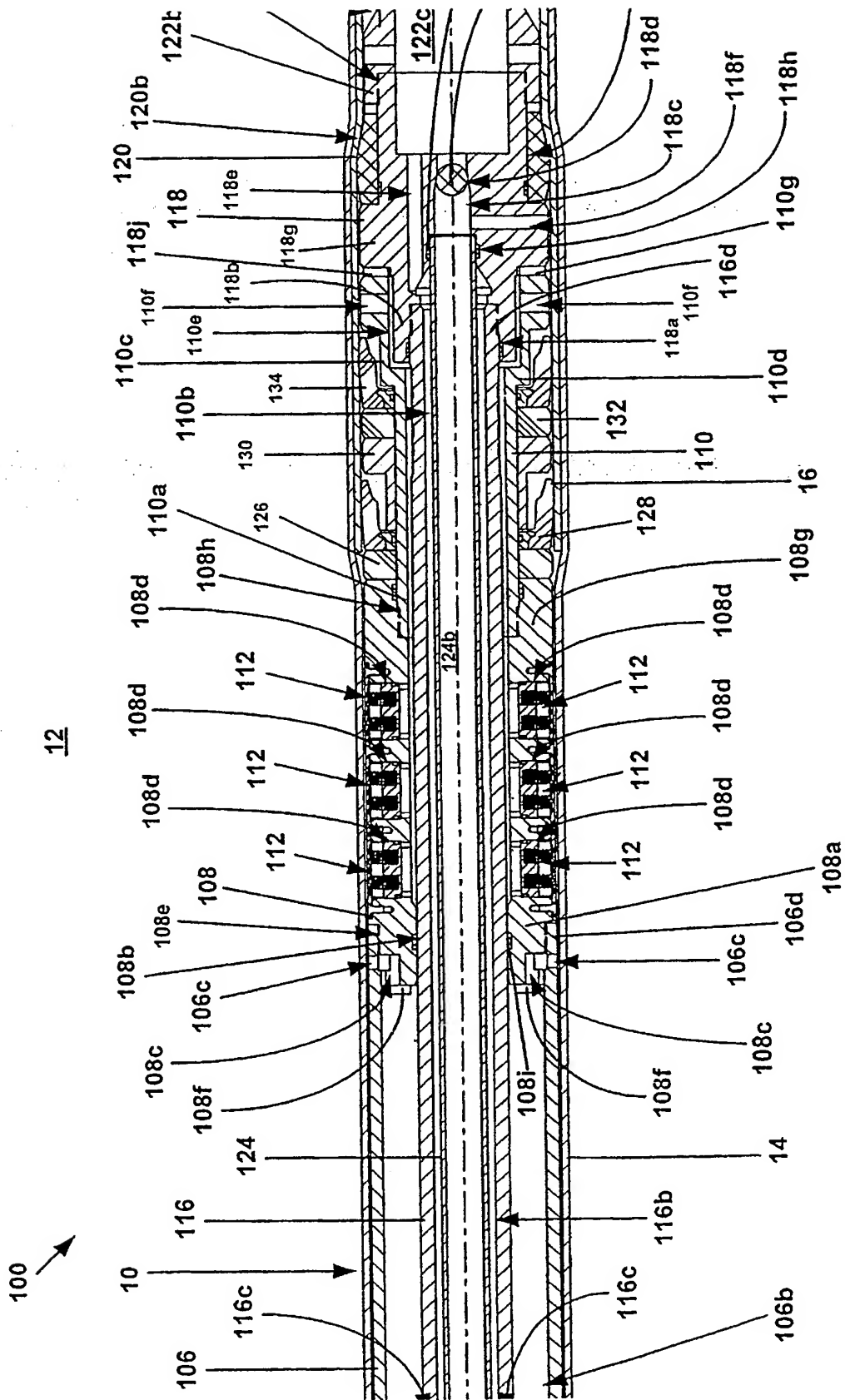


Fig. 4b

100

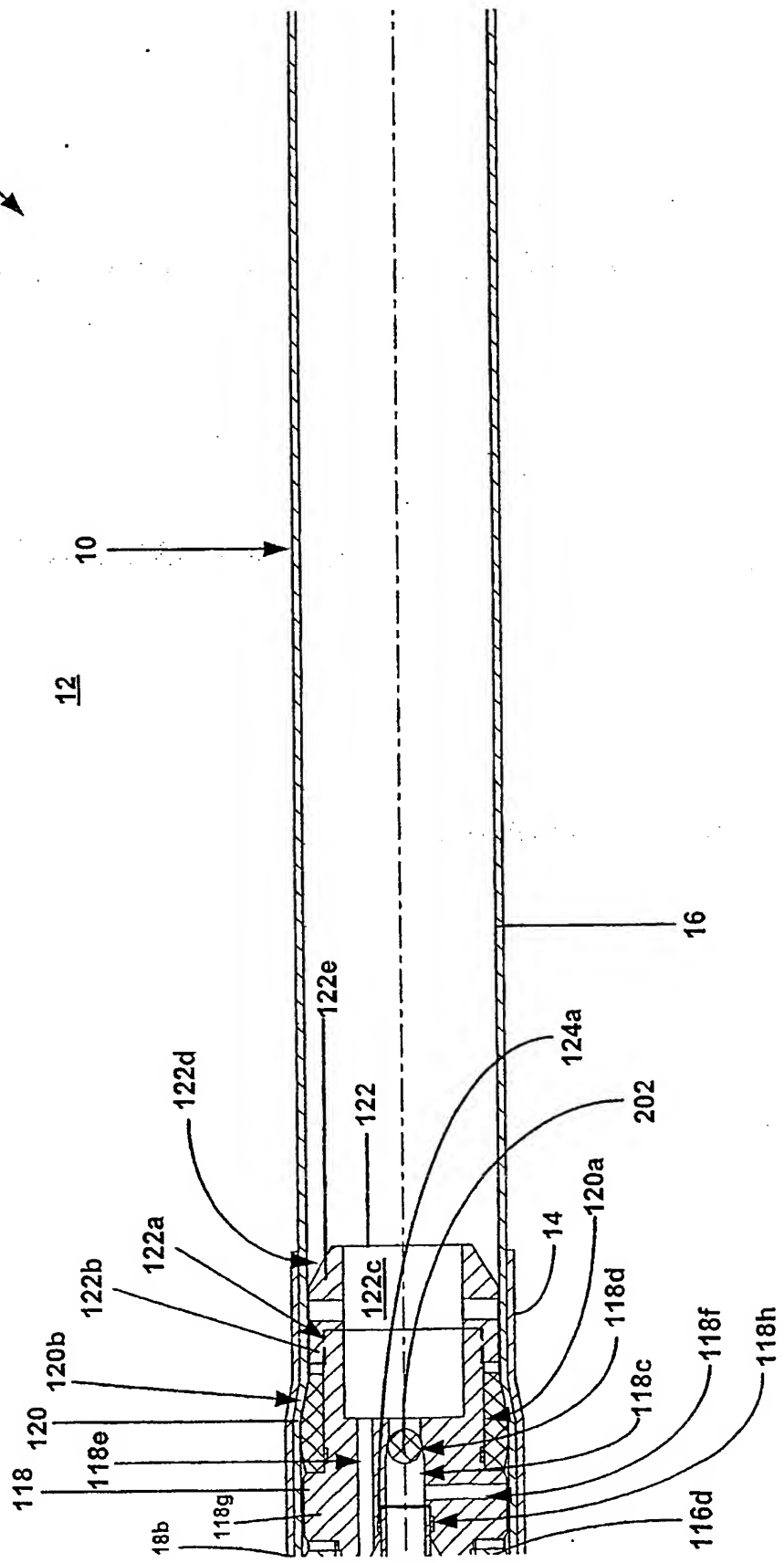


Fig. 4c

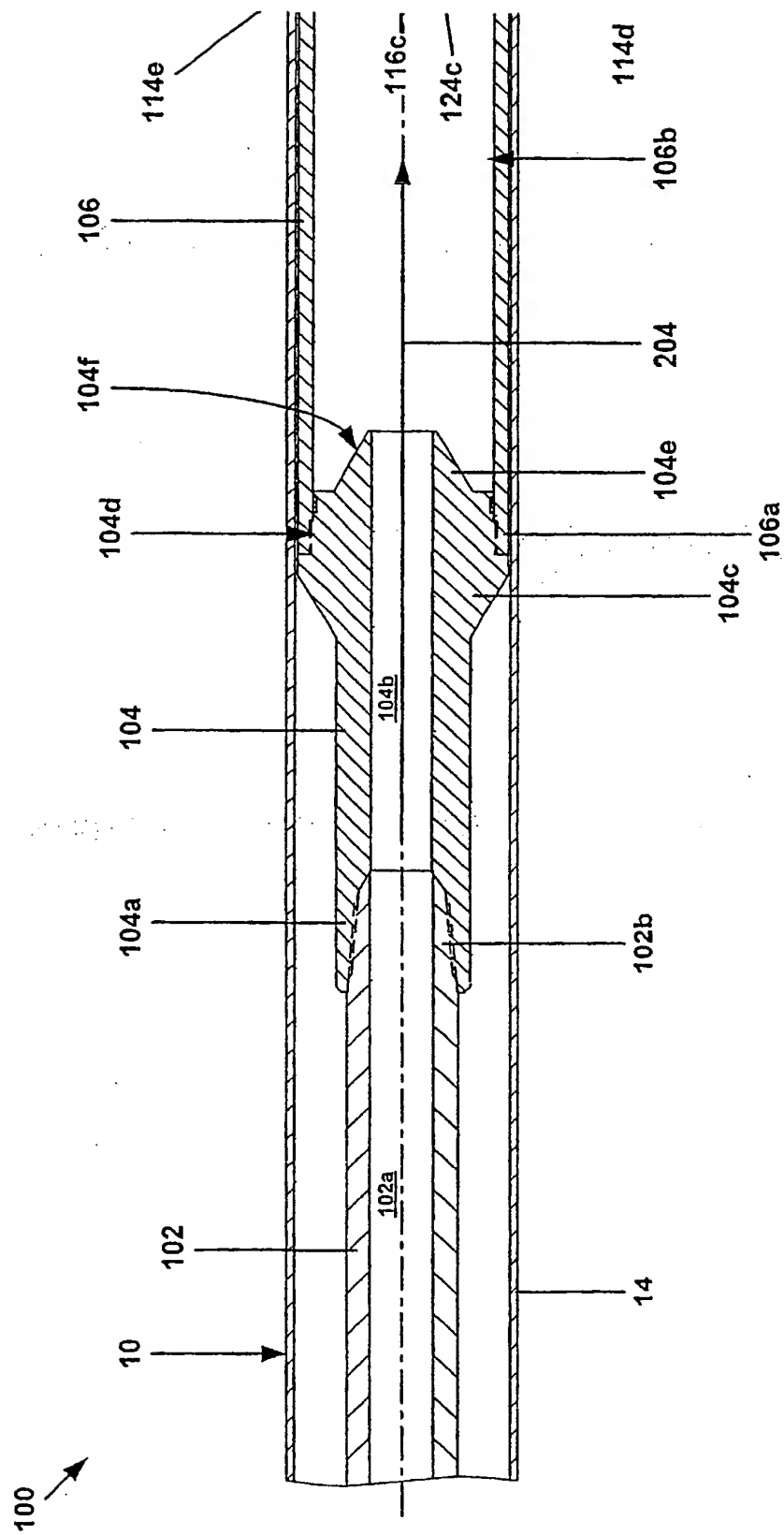


FIG. 5a

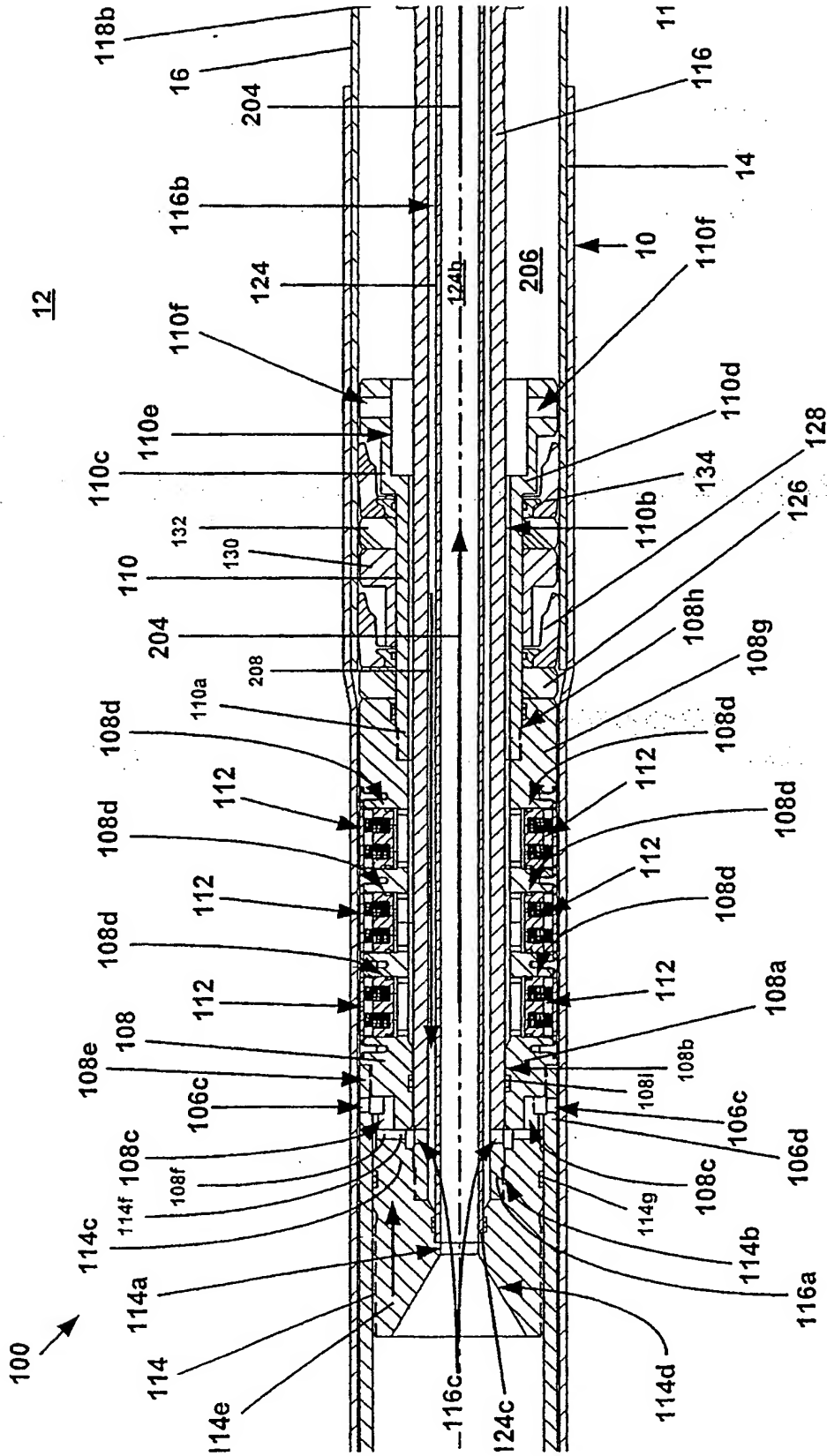


Fig. 5b

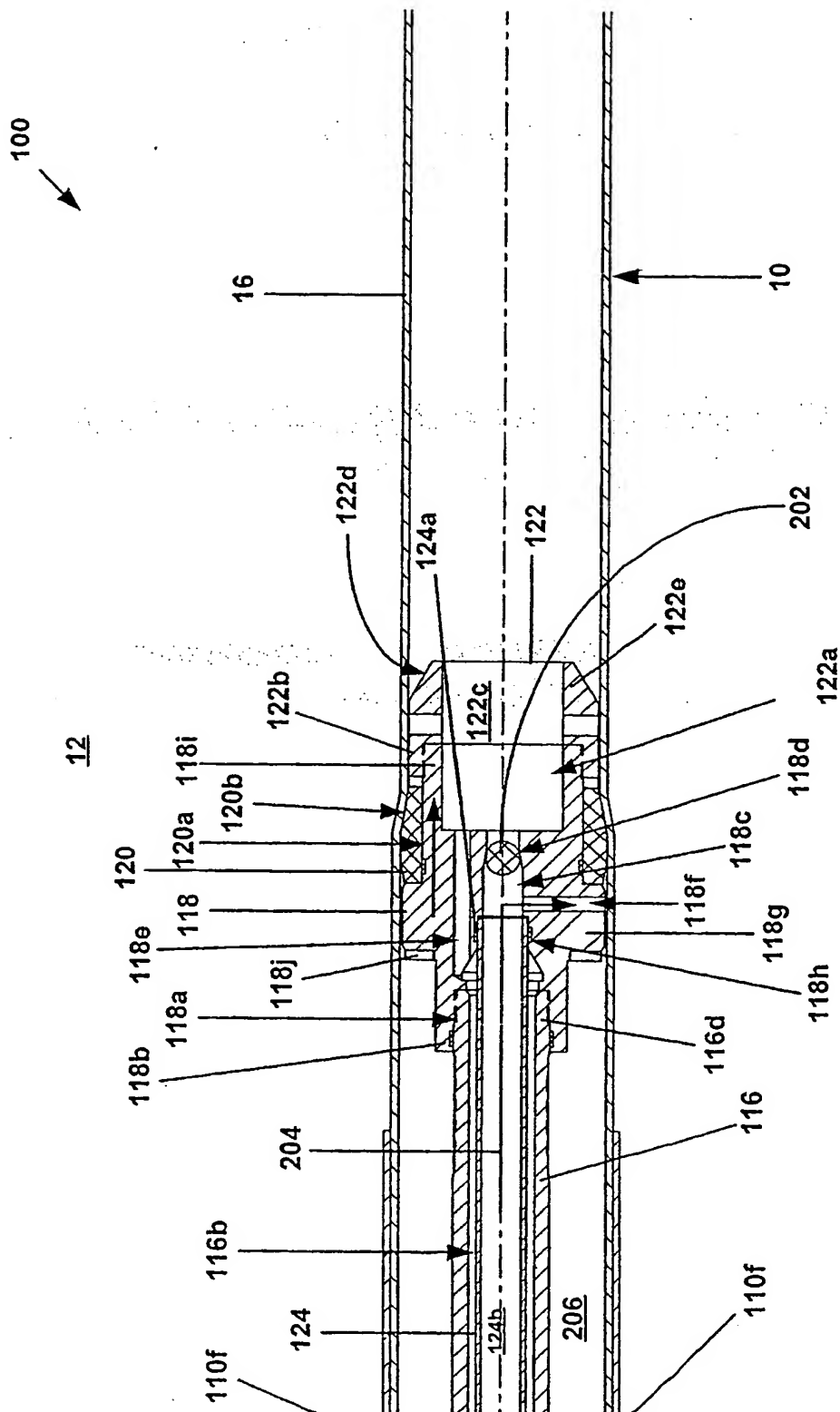
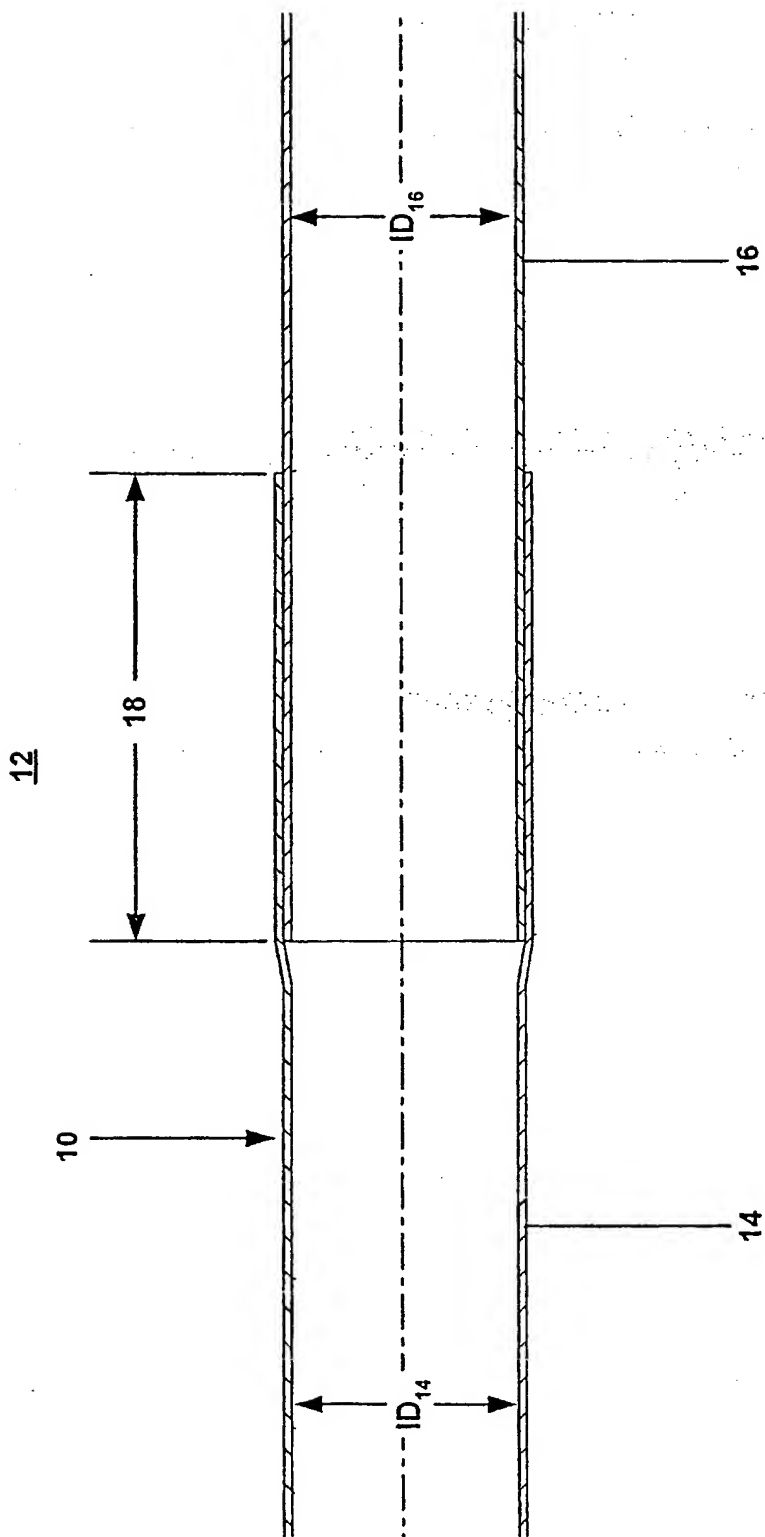


Fig. 5c



MONO DIAMETER WELLBORE CASING**Cross Reference To Related Applications**

5 The present application claims the benefit of the filing dates of (1) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/387,486, attorney docket no 25791.107, filed on 6/10/2002, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

The present application is related to the following: (1) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/454,139, attorney docket no. 25791.03.02, filed on 12/3/1999, (2) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/510,913, attorney docket no. 25791.7.02, filed on 2/23/2000, (3) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/502,350, attorney docket no. 25791.8.02, filed on 2/10/2000, (4) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/440,338, attorney docket no. 25791.9.02, filed on 11/15/1999, (5) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/523,460, attorney docket no. 25791.11.02, filed on 3/10/2000, (6) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/512,895, attorney docket no. 25791.12.02, filed on 2/24/2000, (7) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/511,941, attorney docket no. 25791.16.02, filed on 2/24/2000, (8) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/588,946, attorney docket no. 25791.17.02, filed on 6/7/2000, (9) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/559,122, attorney docket no. 25791.23.02, filed on 4/26/2000, (10) PCT patent application serial no. PCT/US00/18635, attorney docket no. 25791.25.02, filed on 7/9/2000, (11) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/162,671, attorney docket no. 25791.27, filed on 11/1/1999, (12) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/154,047, attorney docket no. 25791.29, filed on 9/16/1999, (13) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/159,082, attorney docket no. 25791.34, filed on 10/12/1999, (14) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/159,039, attorney docket no. 25791.36, filed on 10/12/1999, (15) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/159,033, attorney docket no. 25791.37, filed on 10/12/1999, (16) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/212,359, attorney docket no. 25791.38, filed on 6/19/2000, (17) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/165,228, attorney docket no. 25791.39, filed on 11/12/1999, (18) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/221,443, attorney docket no. 25791.45, filed on 7/28/2000, (19) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/221,645, attorney docket no. 25791.46, filed on 7/28/2000, (20) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/233,638, attorney docket no. 25791.47, filed on 9/18/2000, (21) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/237,334, attorney docket no. 25791.48, filed on 10/2/2000, (22) U.S. provisional patent application serial

no. 60/270,007, attorney docket no. 25791.50, filed on 2/20/2001, (23) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/262,434, attorney docket no. 25791.51, filed on 1/17/2001, (24) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/259,486, attorney docket no. 25791.52, filed on 1/3/2001, (25) U.S. provisional patent application serial
5 no. 60/303,740, attorney docket no. 25791.61, filed on 7/6/2001, (26) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/313,453, attorney docket no. 25791.59, filed on 8/20/2001, (27) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/317,985, attorney docket no. 25791.67, filed on 9/6/2001, (28) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/3318,386, attorney docket no. 25791.67.02, filed on 9/10/2001, (29) U.S. utility
10 patent application serial no. 09/969,922, attorney docket no. 25791.69, filed on 10/3/2001, (30) U.S. utility patent application serial no. 10/016,467, attorney docket no. 25791.70, filed on 12/10/2001; (31) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/343,674, attorney docket no. 25791.68, filed on 12/27/2001; (32) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/346,309, attorney docket no. 25791.92, filed on
15 1/7/2002; (33) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/372,048, attorney docket no. 25791.93, filed on 4/12/2002; (34) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/372,632, attorney docket no. 25791.101, filed on 4/15/2002; and (35) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/380,147, attorney docket no. 25791.104, filed on 5/6/2002, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

20 **Background of the Invention**

This invention relates generally to oil and gas exploration, and in particular to forming and repairing wellbore casings to facilitate oil and gas exploration and production.

Conventionally, when a wellbore is created, a number of casings are installed in
25 the borehole to prevent collapse of the borehole wall and to prevent undesired outflow of drilling fluid into the formation or inflow of fluid from the formation into the borehole. The borehole is drilled in intervals whereby a casing which is to be installed in a lower borehole interval is lowered through a previously installed casing of an upper borehole interval. As a consequence of this procedure the casing of the lower interval is of
30 smaller diameter than the casing of the upper interval. Thus, the casings are in a nested arrangement with casing diameters decreasing in downward direction. Cement annuli are provided between the outer surfaces of the casings and the borehole wall to seal the casings from the borehole wall. As a consequence of this nested arrangement a relatively large borehole diameter is required at the upper part of the wellbore. Such

a large borehole diameter involves increased costs due to heavy casing handling equipment, large drill bits and increased volumes of drilling fluid and drill cuttings. Moreover, increased drilling rig time is involved due to required cement pumping, cement hardening, required equipment changes due to large variations in hole diameters drilled in the course of the well, and the large volume of cuttings drilled and removed.

The present invention is directed to overcoming one or more of the limitations of the existing processes for forming and repairing wellbore casings.

Summary of the Invention

According to one aspect of the present invention, a method of forming a mono diameter wellbore casing within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation is provided that includes positioning a first wellbore casing within the borehole, radially expanding and plastically deforming the first wellbore casing within the borehole, positioning a second wellbore casing within the borehole in overlapping relation to the first wellbore casing, radially expanding and plastically deforming the second wellbore casing within the borehole, radially expanding and plastically deforming the overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings, and radially expanding and plastically deforming at least a portion of the second wellbore casing that does not overlap with the first wellbore casing. The inside diameter of the portion of the first wellbore casing that does not overlap with the second wellbore casing is substantially equal to the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed portions of the second wellbore casing. an apparatus and method for forming a mono diameter wellbore casing is provided.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus for forming a mono diameter wellbore casing is provided that includes means for positioning a first wellbore casing within the borehole, means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the first wellbore casing within the borehole, means for positioning a second wellbore casing within the borehole in overlapping relation to the first wellbore casing, means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the second wellbore casing within the borehole, means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings, and means for radially expanding and plastically deforming at least a portion of the second wellbore casing that does not overlap with the first wellbore casing, wherein the inside diameter of the portion of the first wellbore casing that does not overlap with the second wellbore

casing is substantially equal to the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed portions of the second wellbore casing.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular member is provided that includes a
5 tubular adapter defining a longitudinal passage, a tubular outer sleeve coupled to the tubular adapter defining a longitudinal passage, a tubular hydraulic slip body coupled to the tubular outer sleeve defining a plurality of L-shaped bypass ports and a plurality of radial hydraulic slip mounting passages, a plurality of hydraulic slips movably coupled and positioned within corresponding radial hydraulic slip mounting passages for
10 engaging the tubular member, a tubular packer cup mandrel coupled to the tubular hydraulic slip body defining a longitudinal passage, a plurality of packer cups coupled to the tubular packer cup mandrel for sealingly engaging the tubular member, a tubular shoe positioned within and movably coupled to the tubular outer sleeve defining a longitudinal passage, a tubular inner mandrel positioned within and movably coupled to
15 the tubular hydraulic slip body coupled to the tubular shoe defining a longitudinal passage and a plurality of radial bypass ports, a tubular expansion cone mandrel coupled to the tubular inner mandrel defining a longitudinal passage having a throat passage for receiving a ball, an L-shaped bypass port, and a radial pressure port, a tubular expansion cone coupled to the tubular expansion cone including a tapered
20 outer expansion surface for radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular member, a tubular guide nose coupled to the tubular expansion cone mandrel defining a longitudinal passage, a bypass tube positioned within the tubular inner mandrel coupled to the expansion cone mandrel and the tubular shoe defining a longitudinal passage, and an annular longitudinal bypass passage defined between the tubular
25 inner mandrel and the bypass tube.

According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular member is provided that includes a tubular support member defining a longitudinal passage, a tubular outer sleeve coupled to the tubular support member defining a longitudinal passage and a plurality of radial
30 bypass ports, an hydraulic slip coupled to the tubular outer sleeve for controllably engaging the tubular member, one or more packer cups coupled to the tubular outer sleeve for sealingly engaging the tubular member, a tubular inner sleeve positioned within and movably coupled to the tubular outer sleeve defining a longitudinal passage, an annular longitudinal bypass passage, and one or more radial bypass passages, and

a tubular expansion cone coupled to the tubular inner sleeve defining a longitudinal passage having a throat passage for receiving a ball, an L-shaped bypass port, and a radial pressure port including an tapered outer expansion surface for radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular member.

5 According to another aspect of the present invention, a method of radially expanding and plastically deforming a wellbore casing positioned within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation is provided that includes positioning an outer tubular sleeve and an inner tubular sleeve comprising an expansion cone within the borehole, wherein the inner tubular sleeve is movably coupled to and at least partially
10 housed within the outer tubular sleeve, injecting a fluidic material into the inner and outer tubular sleeves, coupling the outer tubular sleeve to the wellbore casing, and extending the inner tubular sleeve out of the outer tubular sleeve into the wellbore casing to radially expand and plastically deform a portion of the wellbore casing using the expansion cone.

15 According to another aspect of the present invention, an apparatus for radially expanding and plastically deforming a wellbore casing positioned within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation is provided that includes means for positioning an outer tubular sleeve and an inner tubular sleeve comprising an expansion cone within the borehole, wherein the inner tubular sleeve is movably coupled to and at least
20 partially housed within the outer tubular sleeve, means for injecting a fluidic material into the inner and outer tubular sleeves, means for coupling the outer tubular sleeve to the wellbore casing, and means for extending the inner tubular sleeve out of the outer tubular sleeve into the wellbore casing to radially expand and plastically deform a portion of the wellbore casing using the expansion cone.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary cross-sectional illustration of a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation that includes first and second overlapping and radially expanded and plastically deformed wellbore casings.

30 Figs. 2a-2c are fragmentary cross-sectional illustrations of the apparatus of Fig. 1 after positioning an apparatus for forming a mono diameter wellbore casing within the borehole proximate the overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings.

Fig. 2d is a fragmentary cross-sectional illustration of one of the hydraulic slips of the apparatus of Figs. 2a-2c.

Figs. 3a-3c are fragmentary cross-sectional illustrations of the apparatus of Figs. 2a-2c after activating the apparatus for forming a mono diameter wellbore casing to thereby radially expand the overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings.

5 Figs. 4a-4c are fragmentary cross-sectional illustrations of the apparatus of Figs. 3a-3c after deactivating and repositioning the apparatus for forming a mono diameter wellbore casing proximate another portion of the overlapping portion of the first and second wellbore casings.

10 Fig. 5a-5c are fragmentary cross sectional illustrations of the apparatus of Figs. 4a-4c after reactivating the apparatus for forming a mono diameter wellbore casing to thereby radially expand the other overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings and a non overlapping portion of the second wellbore casing.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary cross-sectional illustration of the apparatus of Figs. 5a-5c after forming a mono diameter wellbore casing that includes the first and second
15 wellbore casings.

Detailed Description of the Illustrative Embodiments

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Fig. 1, a borehole 10 that traverses a subterranean formation 12 includes a first wellbore casing 14 and a second wellbore casing 16. The borehole 10 may be positioned in any orientation, for example, from
20 vertical to horizontal. The subterranean formation 12 may include, for example, a source of hydrocarbons and/or geothermal energy. In an exemplary embodiment, the first wellbore casing 14 is positioned within the borehole 10 and radially expanded and plastically deformed. The second wellbore casing 16 is then positioned within the borehole 10 in an overlapping relation to the first wellbore casing 14 and is then radially
25 expanded and plastically deformed. As a result, the upper end of the second wellbore casing 16 is coupled to and positioned within the lower end of the first wellbore casing 14. The overlapping portions 18 of the first and second wellbore casings, 14 and 16, are thereby coupled to one another within the borehole 10.

In several exemplary embodiments, the first and second wellbore casings, 14
30 and 16, are radially expanded and plastically deformed in an overlapping relationship using one or more of the methods and apparatus disclosed in one or more of the following: (1) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/454,139, attorney docket no. 25791.03.02, filed on 12/3/1999, (2) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/510,913, attorney docket no. 25791.7.02, filed on 2/23/2000, (3) U.S. patent application serial

no. 09/502,350, attorney docket no. 25791.8.02, filed on 2/10/2000, (4) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/440,338, attorney docket no. 25791.9.02, filed on 11/15/1999, (5) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/523,460, attorney docket no. 25791.11.02, filed on 3/10/2000, (6) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/512,895, attorney docket no. 25791.12.02, filed on 2/24/2000, (7) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/511,941, attorney docket no. 25791.16.02, filed on 2/24/2000, (8) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/588,946, attorney docket no. 25791.17.02, filed on 6/7/2000, (9) U.S. patent application serial no. 09/559,122, attorney docket no. 25791.23.02, filed on 4/26/2000, (10) PCT patent application serial no. PCT/US00/18635, attorney docket no. 25791.25.02, filed on 7/9/2000, (11) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/162,671, attorney docket no. 25791.27, filed on 11/1/1999, (12) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/154,047, attorney docket no. 25791.29, filed on 9/16/1999, (13) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/159,082, attorney docket no. 25791.34, filed on 10/12/1999, (14) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/159,039, attorney docket no. 25791.36, filed on 10/12/1999, (15) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/159,033, attorney docket no. 25791.37, filed on 10/12/1999, (16) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/212,359, attorney docket no. 25791.38, filed on 6/19/2000, (17) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/165,228, attorney docket no. 25791.39, filed on 11/12/1999, (18) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/221,443, attorney docket no. 25791.45, filed on 7/28/2000, (19) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/221,645, attorney docket no. 25791.46, filed on 7/28/2000, (20) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/233,638, attorney docket no. 25791.47, filed on 9/18/2000, (21) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/237,334, attorney docket no. 25791.48, filed on 10/2/2000, (22) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/270,007, attorney docket no. 25791.50, filed on 2/20/2001, (23) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/262,434, attorney docket no. 25791.51, filed on 1/17/2001, (24) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/259,486, attorney docket no. 25791.52, filed on 1/3/2001, (25) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/303,740, attorney docket no. 25791.61, filed on 7/6/2001, (26) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/313,453, attorney docket no. 25791.59, filed on 8/20/2001, (27) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/317,985, attorney docket no. 25791.67, filed on 9/6/2001, (28) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/3318,386, attorney docket no. 25791.67.02, filed on 9/10/2001, (29) U.S. utility patent application serial no.

09/969,922, attorney docket no. 25791.69, filed on 10/3/2001, (30) U.S. utility patent application serial no. 10/016,467, attorney docket no. 25791.70, filed on 12/10/2001; (31) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/343,674, attorney docket no. 25791.68, filed on 12/27/2001; (32) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/346,309, attorney docket no 25791.92, filed on 1/7/2002; (33) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/372,048, attorney docket no. 25791.93, filed on 4/12/2002; (34) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/372,632, attorney docket no. 25791.101, filed on 4/15/2002; and (35) U.S. provisional patent application serial no. 60/380,147, attorney docket no. 25791.104, filed on 5/6/2002, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

As illustrated in Figs. 2a-2d, in an exemplary embodiment, an apparatus 100 for forming a mono diameter wellbore casing is then positioned within the borehole 10 proximate the overlapping portions 18 of the first and second wellbore casing, 14 and 16, that includes a tubular support member 102 that defines a longitudinal passage 102a. An end 104a of a tubular adaptor 104 that defines a longitudinal passage 104b is threadably coupled to an end 102b of the tubular support member 102 that includes an external flange 104c having an externally recessed portion 104d at another end 104e that includes an externally tapered end face 104f. In an exemplary embodiment, the tubular support member 102 is a drill pipe.

An end 106a of a tubular outer sleeve 106 that defines a longitudinal passage 106b and a plurality of radial bypass ports 106c at another end 106d is threadably coupled to the recessed portion 104d of the external flange 104c of the end 104e of the tubular adaptor 104. An end 108a of a tubular hydraulic slip body 108 that defines a longitudinal passage 108b, a plurality of L-shaped bypass passages 108c, and a plurality of radial slip mounting passages 108d includes a recessed portion 108e that is threadably coupled to the 106d of the tubular outer sleeve 106 and a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart lugs 108f that are interleaved with the L-shaped bypass passages. Another end 108g of the tubular hydraulic slip body 108 includes an internally recessed portion 108h that is threadably coupled to an end 110a of a tubular packer cup mandrel 110 that defines a longitudinal passage 110b and includes a flange 110c at another end 110d that defines a recessed portion 110e and a plurality of radial passages 110f, and one or more lugs 110g.

As illustrated in Fig. 2d, a plurality of radially movable hydraulic slips 112 are movably coupled to and positioned within corresponding radial slip mounting passages

108d of the tubular hydraulic slip body 108 that each include slip base members 112a, spring members 112b, and slip engaging elements 112c. In an exemplary embodiment, the hydraulic slips 112 are round hydraulic slips that are hydraulically actuated when the internal pressure within the hydraulic slip body 108 pushes the hydraulic slips radially outwardly until the hydraulic slips are forced into engagement the internal diameters of the first and/or second wellbore casings, 14 and 16, thereby holding the hydraulic slips and all of the components rigidly attached to the hydraulic slips in place against external loads and pressure. In an exemplary embodiment, when the internal pressure within the hydraulic slip body 108 is reduced, the spring members 112b pull the slip engaging elements 112c away from the inside diameters of the first and/or second wellbore casings, 14 and 16. In an exemplary embodiment, the lugs 108f of the tubular hydraulic slip body 108 may engage the lugs 112f on the shoe 114 to allow transmission of torque when apparatus 100 is in extended position. In an exemplary embodiment, the tubular hydraulic slip body 108 also includes internal sealing members 108i that provide a fluidic seal between the tubular hydraulic slip body 108 and the inner mandrel 116.

A tubular shoe 114 that defines a longitudinal passage 114a and a recessed portion 114b at one end 114c is received within and mates with the longitudinal passage 106b of the tubular outer sleeve 106 that includes an internally tapered end face 114d at another end 114e and a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart lugs 114f at the one end. In an exemplary embodiment, the shoe 114 further includes one or more sealing members 114g for fluidically sealing the interface between the shoe and the tubular outer sleeve 106. An end 116a of an inner tubular mandrel 116 that defines a longitudinal passage 116b and a plurality of radial bypass ports 116c is threadably coupled to the recessed portion 114b at the one end 114c of the tubular shoe 114 and mates with the longitudinal passage 108b of the tubular hydraulic slip body 108. Another end 116d of the inner tubular mandrel 116 is threadably coupled to a recessed portion 118a of an end 118b of an expansion cone mandrel 118 that defines a longitudinal passage 118c having a throat passage 118d, an L-shaped bypass port 118e, and a radial pressure port 118f, and includes an external flange 118g, another recessed portion 118h, and lugs 118j.

A tubular expansion cone 120 that defines a longitudinal passage 120a mates with and is coupled to another end 118i of the expansion cone mandrel 118 proximate the external flange 118g that includes an outer expansion surface 120b for radially

expanding and plastically deforming the first and second wellbore casings, 14 and 16. In an exemplary embodiment, the maximum outside diameter of the outer expansion surface 120b of the tubular expansion cone 120 is substantially equal to the inside diameter of the first wellbore casing 14. A recessed portion 122a of an end 122b of a tubular guide nose 122 that defines a longitudinal passage 122c is threadably coupled to the end 118i of the expansion cone mandrel 118 that includes a tapered end face 122d at another end 122e. In an exemplary embodiment, the tubular guide nose 122 helps to guide the apparatus 100 into the first and/or second wellbore casings, 14 and 16.

10 An end 124a of a tubular bypass tube 124 that defines a longitudinal passage 124b is received within and coupled to the recessed portion 118h of the expansion cone mandrel 118 and another end 124c of the tubular bypass tube is received within and coupled to a recess 114g in the end 114c of the tubular shoe 114. A tubular spacer 126, a first packer cup 128, a second spacer 130, a third spacer 132, and a second packer cup 134 are sequentially mounted on the tubular packer cup mandrel 110 between the end 108g of the tubular hydraulic slip body 108 and the end 110d of the tubular packer cup mandrel 110. In an exemplary embodiment, the first and second packer cups, 128 and 134, resiliently engage and fluidically seal the interface with the interior surface of the first wellbore casing 14. In an exemplary embodiment, the packer cups, 128 and 134, provide a fluidic seal between the apparatus 100 and the first and/or second wellbore casings, 14 and 16. In this manner, an annular chamber above the expansion cone 120 within the first and/or second wellbore casings, 14 and 16, may be pressurized for reasons to be described. In an exemplary embodiment, the lugs 110g on the end 110d of the packer cup mandrel 110 may engage the lugs 118j on the end face of the flange 118g of the expansion cone mandrel 118 to allow the transmission of torque loads when the apparatus is in a collapsed position.

During the placement of the apparatus 100 within the borehole 10 proximate the overlapping portions 18 of the first and second wellbore casings, 14 and 16, fluidic materials 200 within the borehole are conveyed through the longitudinal passages 122c, 118c, 124b, 104b, and 102a of the apparatus 100. In this manner, surge pressures within the borehole 10 are minimized during the insertion and placement of the apparatus 100 within the borehole.

As illustrated in Figs. 2b and 2c, in an exemplary embodiment, the apparatus 100

is positioned proximate the overlapping portions 18 of the first and second wellbore casings, 14 and 16, with the leading edge of the outer expansion surface 120b of the tubular expansion cone 120 positioned within the interior of the upper end of the second wellbore casing 16 and with the guide nose 122 mating with and extending into the interior of the upper end of the second wellbore casing. In this manner, the apparatus 100 is located and supported at least in part by the upper end of the second wellbore casing 16. Furthermore, in this manner, the apparatus 100 is centrally positioned within the first and second wellbore casings, 14 and 16.

In an exemplary embodiment, as illustrated in Figs. 3a-3c, a ball 202 is then positioned within the throat passage 118d of the longitudinal passage 118c of the expansion cone mandrel 118 by injecting a fluidic material 204 into the apparatus 100 through the longitudinal passages 102a, 104b, 106b, 114a, 124b, and 118c. The injected fluidic material 204 is also conveyed through the radial pressure ports 118f of the expansion cone mandrel 118 into an annular chamber 206 above the external flange 118g of the expansion cone mandrel and then into the longitudinal passages 110b and 108b of the packer cup mandrel 110 and hydraulic slip body 108, respectively, and into the radial slip mounting passages 108d of the hydraulic slip body. Continued injection of the fluidic material 204 into the apparatus 100 through the longitudinal passages 102a, 104b, 106b, 114a, 124b, and 118c pressurizes the annular chamber 206 and the radial slip mounting passages 108d thereby displacing the expansion cone mandrel 118, the expansion cone 120, and the guide nose 122 downwardly in the longitudinal direction and displacing the hydraulic slips 112 outwardly in the radial direction.

In particular, the outward radial displacement of the hydraulic slips 112 causes the hydraulic slips to engage in the interior surface of the first wellbore casing 14 thereby fixing the position of the tubular support member 102, the tubular adaptor 104, the hydraulic slip body 108, the packer cup mandrel 110, the spacer 126, the packer cup 128, the spacer 130, the spacer 132, and the packer cup 134 relative to the first wellbore casing. As a result, the shoe 114, the inner mandrel 116, the expansion cone mandrel 118, the expansion cone 120, the guide nose 122, and the bypass tube 124 are then displaced downwardly relative to the tubular support member 102, the tubular adaptor 104, the hydraulic slip body 108, the packer cup mandrel 110, the spacer 126, the packer cup 128, the spacer 130, the spacer 132, and the packer cup 134 by the pressurization of the annular chamber 206.

means for conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the inner tubular sleeve to a location above the expansion cone.

18. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein means for conveying fluidic materials within
5 the borehole displaced by the extension of the inner tubular sleeve above the expansion cone comprises:

means for conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the inner tubular sleeve through an annular passage and one or more radial passages to the location above the expansion cone.

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What is claimed is:

1. A method of forming a mono diameter wellbore casing within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation, comprising:
 - 5 positioning a first wellbore casing within the borehole;
radially expanding and plastically deforming the first wellbore casing within the borehole;
positioning a second wellbore casing within the borehole in overlapping relation to the first wellbore casing;
10 radially expanding and plastically deforming the second wellbore casing within the borehole;
radially expanding and plastically deforming the overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings; and
radially expanding and plastically deforming at least a portion of the second
15 wellbore casing that does not overlap with the first wellbore casing;
wherein the inside diameter of the portion of the first wellbore casing that does not overlap with the second wellbore casing is substantially equal to the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed portions of the second wellbore casing.
- 20 2. The method of claim 1, wherein radially expanding and plastically deforming the overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings comprises:
 - positioning a telescoping radial expansion device comprising an outer sleeve
and an inner sleeve positioned within and movably coupled to the outer
sleeve comprising a tubular expansion cone proximate the end of the
25 second wellbore casing; and
injecting a fluidic material into the telescoping radial expansion device to cause the outer sleeve to engage the first wellbore casing and cause the inner sleeve to extend out of the outer sleeve into the overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings to cause the tubular expansion
30 cone to radially expand and plastically deform the overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings.
3. The method of claim 2, further comprising:
 - conveying fluidic materials within the borehole that are displaced by the
extension of the inner sleeve to a location within the borehole above the

tubular expansion cone.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein radially expanding and plastically deforming at least a portion of the second wellbore casing that does not overlap with the first wellbore casing comprises:

5 reducing the operating pressure within the telescoping radial expansion device;
moving the outer sleeve onto the inner sleeve of the telescoping radial
expansion device; and
injecting a fluidic material into the telescoping radial expansion device to cause
the outer sleeve to engage at least one of the first and second wellbore
10 casings and cause the inner sleeve to extend out of the outer sleeve into
the second wellbore casing to cause the tubular expansion cone to
radially expand and plastically deform at least a portion of the second
wellbore casing.

5. The method of claim 4, further comprising:

15 conveying fluidic materials within the borehole that are displaced by the
extension of the inner sleeve to a location within the borehole above the
tubular expansion cone.

6. An apparatus for forming a mono diameter wellbore casing, comprising:

means for positioning a first wellbore casing within the borehole;
20 means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the first wellbore casing
within the borehole;
means for positioning a second wellbore casing within the borehole in
overlapping relation to the first wellbore casing;
means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the second wellbore
25 casing within the borehole;
means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the overlapping portions
of the first and second wellbore casings; and
means for radially expanding and plastically deforming at least a portion of the
30 second wellbore casing that does not overlap with the first wellbore
casing;

wherein the inside diameter of the portion of the first wellbore casing that does
not overlap with the second wellbore casing is substantially equal to the
inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed
portions of the second wellbore casing.

7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings comprises:
means for positioning a telescoping radial expansion device comprising an
outer sleeve and an inner sleeve positioned within and movably coupled
to the outer sleeve comprising a tubular expansion cone proximate the
end of the second wellbore casing; and
means for injecting a fluidic material into the telescoping radial expansion
device to cause the outer sleeve to engage the first wellbore casing and
cause the inner sleeve to extend out of the outer sleeve into the
overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings to cause
the tubular expansion cone to radially expand and plastically deform the
overlapping portions of the first and second wellbore casings.
8. The method of claim 7, further comprising:
conveying fluidic materials within the borehole that are displaced by the
extension of the inner sleeve to a location within the borehole above the
tubular expansion cone.
9. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein means for radially expanding and plastically deforming at least a portion of the second wellbore casing that does not overlap with the first wellbore casing comprises:
means for reducing the operating pressure within the telescoping radial
expansion device;
means for moving the outer sleeve onto the inner sleeve of the telescoping
radial expansion device; and
means for injecting a fluidic material into the telescoping radial expansion
device to cause the outer sleeve to engage at least one of the first and
second wellbore casings and cause the inner sleeve to extend out of the
outer sleeve into the second wellbore casing to cause the tubular
expansion cone to radially expand and plastically deform at least a
portion of the second wellbore casing.
10. The method of claim 9, further comprising:
conveying fluidic materials within the borehole that are displaced by the
extension of the inner sleeve to a location within the borehole above the
tubular expansion cone.
11. An apparatus for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular member,

comprising:

- a tubular adapter defining a longitudinal passage;
- a tubular outer sleeve coupled to the tubular adapter defining a longitudinal passage;
- 5 a tubular hydraulic slip body coupled to the tubular outer sleeve defining a plurality of L-shaped bypass ports and a plurality of radial hydraulic slip mounting passages;
- a plurality of hydraulic slips movably coupled and positioned within corresponding radial hydraulic slip mounting passages for engaging the
- 10 tubular member;
- a tubular packer cup mandrel coupled to the tubular hydraulic slip body defining a longitudinal passage;
- a plurality of packer cups coupled to the tubular packer cup mandrel for sealingly engaging the tubular member;
- 15 a tubular shoe positioned within and movably coupled to the tubular outer sleeve defining a longitudinal passage;
- a tubular inner mandrel positioned within and movably coupled to the tubular hydraulic slip body coupled to the tubular shoe defining a longitudinal passage and a plurality of radial bypass ports;
- 20 a tubular expansion cone mandrel coupled to the tubular inner mandrel defining a longitudinal passage having a throat passage for receiving a ball, an L-shaped bypass port, and a radial pressure port;
- a tubular expansion cone coupled to the tubular expansion cone mandrel including a tapered outer expansion surface for radially expanding and plastically
- 25 deforming the tubular member;
- a tubular guide nose coupled to the tubular expansion cone mandrel defining a longitudinal passage;
- a bypass tube positioned within the tubular inner mandrel coupled to the expansion cone mandrel and the tubular shoe defining a longitudinal
- 30 passage; and
- an annular longitudinal bypass passage defined between the tubular inner mandrel and the bypass tube.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the longitudinal passages of the tubular adapter, bypass tube, and tubular expansion cone mandrel are fluidically coupled.

13. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the longitudinal passage of the tubular expansion cone mandrel is fluidically coupled to the radial pressure port of the tubular expansion cone mandrel.
14. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the L-shaped bypass port of the tubular expansion cone mandrel is fluidically coupled to the annular longitudinal bypass passage, the radial bypass passages of the tubular inner mandrel, the L-shaped bypass ports of the tubular hydraulic slip body, and the radial bypass ports of the tubular outer sleeve.
15. An apparatus for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular member, comprising:
- a tubular support member defining a longitudinal passage;
 - a tubular outer sleeve coupled to the tubular support member defining a longitudinal passage and a plurality of radial bypass ports;
 - an hydraulic slip coupled to the tubular outer sleeve for controllably engaging the tubular member;
 - one or more packer cups coupled to the tubular outer sleeve for sealingly engaging the tubular member;
 - a tubular inner sleeve positioned within and movably coupled to the tubular outer sleeve defining a longitudinal passage, an annular longitudinal bypass passage, and one or more radial bypass passages; and
 - a tubular expansion cone coupled to the tubular inner sleeve defining a longitudinal passage having a throat passage for receiving a ball, an L-shaped bypass port, and a radial pressure port including an tapered outer expansion surface for radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular member.
16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the longitudinal passages of the tubular outer sleeve and the tubular expansion cone are fluidically coupled.
17. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the longitudinal passage of the tubular expansion cone is fluidically coupled to the radial pressure port of the tubular expansion cone.
18. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the L-shaped bypass port of the tubular expansion cone is fluidically coupled to the annular longitudinal bypass passage and the radial bypass passages of the tubular inner sleeve, and the L-shaped bypass ports and the radial bypass ports of the tubular outer sleeve.

19. A method of radially expanding and plastically deforming a wellbore casing positioned within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation, comprising:
- 5 positioning an outer tubular sleeve and an inner tubular sleeve comprising an expansion cone within the borehole, wherein the inner tubular sleeve is movably coupled to and at least partially housed within the outer tubular sleeve;
- injecting a fluidic material into the inner and outer tubular sleeves;
- coupling the outer tubular sleeve to the wellbore casing; and
- extending the inner tubular sleeve out of the outer tubular sleeve into the
- 10 wellbore casing to radially expand and plastically deform a portion of the wellbore casing using the expansion cone.
20. The method of claim 19, wherein injecting a fluidic material into the inner and outer tubular sleeves comprises:
- injecting the fluidic material into an annular chamber above the expansion cone.
- 15 21. The method of claim 19, further comprising:
- conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the inner tubular sleeve to a location above the expansion cone.
22. The method of claim 21, wherein conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the inner tubular sleeve above the expansion cone
- 20 comprises:
- conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the inner tubular sleeve through an annular passage and one or more radial passages to the location above the expansion cone.
23. The method of claim 19, further comprising:
- 25 depressuring the inner and outer tubular sleeves;
- decoupling the outer tubular sleeve and the wellbore casing; and
- collapsing the outer tubular sleeve onto the inner tubular sleeve.
24. The method of claim 23, further comprising:
- injecting a fluidic material into the inner and outer tubular sleeves;
- 30 coupling the outer tubular sleeve to the wellbore casing;
- extending the inner tubular sleeve out of the outer tubular sleeve into the wellbore casing to radially expand and plastically deform another portion of the wellbore casing.
25. The method of claim 24, wherein injecting a fluidic material into the inner and

outer tubular sleeves comprises:

injecting the fluidic material into an annular chamber above the expansion cone.

26. The method of claim 24, further comprising:

conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the

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inner tubular sleeve to a location above the expansion cone.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the inner tubular sleeve above the expansion cone

comprises:

conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the

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inner tubular sleeve through an annular passage and one or more radial passages to the location above the expansion cone.

28. An apparatus for radially expanding and plastically deforming a wellbore casing positioned within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation, comprising:

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means for positioning an outer tubular sleeve and an inner tubular sleeve comprising an expansion cone within the borehole, wherein the inner tubular sleeve is movably coupled to and at least partially housed within the outer tubular sleeve;

means for injecting a fluidic material into the inner and outer tubular sleeves;

means for coupling the outer tubular sleeve to the wellbore casing; and

20

means for extending the inner tubular sleeve out of the outer tubular sleeve into the wellbore casing to radially expand and plastically deform a portion of the wellbore casing using the expansion cone.

29. The apparatus of claim 28, wherein means for injecting a fluidic material into the inner and outer tubular sleeves comprises:

25

means for injecting the fluidic material into an annular chamber above the expansion cone.

30. The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising:

means for conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the inner tubular sleeve to a location above the expansion cone.

30

31. The apparatus of claim 30, wherein means for conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the inner tubular sleeve above the expansion cone comprises:

means for conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the

extension of the inner tubular sleeve through an annular passage and one or more radial passages to the location above the expansion cone.

32. The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising:

means for depressuring the inner and outer tubular sleeves;

5 means for decoupling the outer tubular sleeve and the wellbore casing; and

means for collapsing the outer tubular sleeve onto the inner tubular sleeve.

33. The apparatus of claim 32, further comprising:

means for injecting a fluidic material into the inner and outer tubular sleeves;

means for coupling the outer tubular sleeve to the wellbore casing;

10 means for extending the inner tubular sleeve out of the outer tubular sleeve into the wellbore casing to radially expand and plastically deform another portion of the wellbore casing.

34. The apparatus of claim 33, wherein means for injecting a fluidic material into the inner and outer tubular sleeves comprises:

15 means for injecting the fluidic material into an annular chamber above the expansion cone.

35. The apparatus of claim 33, further comprising:

means for conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the

extension of the inner tubular sleeve to a location above the expansion cone.

20

36. The apparatus of claim 35, wherein means for conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the extension of the inner tubular sleeve above the expansion cone comprises:

means for conveying fluidic materials within the borehole displaced by the

25 extension of the inner tubular sleeve through an annular passage and one or more radial passages to the location above the expansion cone.

Application No: GB0525770.4
Claims searched: 1-18

Examiner: Dr Michael Gooch
Date of search: 3 February 2006

Patents Act 1977: Search Report under Section 17

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Relevant to claims	Identity of document and passage or figure of particular relevance
X,E	1, 2, 5,-7, 10, 11, 14-16	GB 2408278 A (EVENTURE) See Fig 12 and page 17 line 13 to page 18 lines 26.
A	-	GB 2367842 A (BAKER HUGHES) Entire document applicable.

Categories:

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